CONCERT AT FEMALE COLLEGE.

We call special attention to the Concert on Friday night at the Female College, for the benefit of the Library of the De Stael Society. The entertainment selected is spoken of in high terms by those who have witnessed it, and from the acknowledged talent of the young ladies and the vocal and instrumental reputation of Profs. Blaisdell and Saunier, we have no question but that the Festival of the Flowers will prove a delightful and attractive one. See a change in the price of tickets-gentlemen 50 cents; ladice' tickets 25.

FINE CIGARS.

We are indebted to Morgan & Moore for bunch of fine Cigars. Now, don't ask for any of ours, for they are "done gone," but go to M. M.'e and buy for yourself.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE For October it out, and may be found at the

Bookstore. The No. is spoken of by our papers as a good one, but we have not yet had time to even look at its table of contents.

PERIODICALS.

We have received from Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the August number of the North British Review. Its contents are: Bacon's Essays-Whately; Isase Watts; French Treatment of Criminals; Interior China; Medhurst and Fortune: Scottish Lanacy Commission; English Metrical Critics; The Marriage and Divorce Bill; Early Christian Songs in the East and West; Inspiration; The Indian Crisis. We are also indebted to the publishers for the

Soil of the South and Cotton Planter, which we shall notice more fully hereafter. Also, the Farmer and Planter, Pendleton, S. C.

Price \$1 per annum.

THE CAROLINA TRIBUTE TO CALHOUN. It is proposed to publish in one volume, for the

purpose of augmenting the fund for the monument to Mr. Calhoun, all the post-mortem tributes to his memory. The work will be issued in December ill coutain the speeches in Congress of Senatore Butler, Clay, Webster, Rusk and Clemens; of Mesers. Holmes, Winthrop, and Venable, of the House Representatives; the Message of Gov. Seabrook; the Report of the Committee of Twentyfive; the Narrative or the Funeral Ceremonies at Charleston; the Sermon of Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; that of Rev. Mr. Barnwell, and that of Dr. Thornwell; the Discourse of Rev. Mr. Miles; the Eulogies of Gov. Allston, Ex-Gov. Hammond, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett; Dr. Henry, Rev. Mr. Whyte, Prof. Porcher, R.v. Mr. Coit, Hon. W. D. Porter, and other valuable and interesting memorials.

Price per copy not less than \$1, nor more than \$2.

RAMBEY'S BISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. We are pleased to learn that W. J. Duffie, Esq., Bookseller, of Newborry, has made arrangements to work will be in 2 vols. octavo, pp. 1100-550 pages in each volume; the type large, paper fine, and

We wouder this republication has not been thought of before-the work being entirely out of print, and only to be chanced on in old libraries. It is a standard history, and has been the foundation in part of nearly all those that have since been written of our country. Mr. Ramsey passed through, participated in, and was thoroughly conversant with nearly all the details. So that his production possesses all the essential elements of reliable history-personal knowledge and documentary and contemporary proof. Those who lived nearest the events chronicled approved the work, and no subsequent developments have east doubt upon the main facts it contains.

The work will be issued early in 1858, and those who may wish to subscribe can leave their names with Mr. A. W. Walker, at the Bookstore, who is agent for the publisher.

BANK FAILURES.

A careful look over our exchanges reveals a sad smash-up among the banks of the North and Northwest. The New York banks seem determined to maintain specie payments, and even those of Philadelphia are struggling hard to the some end. It is impossible to say white may be the result, and we have but one word of caution to our people-and that is, hold off as far as possible from all bills on other than South Carolina banks, for no man can say where suspensions may stop.

ult. The atten ance of persons was large, and generally more interest was taken in the proceedings, but the exhibition in all departments was less full than usual. The address was delivered by Col. W. tural history and practical information to farmers. Among the premiums awarded we find the following to citizens of our District:

Samuel Tucker, for the best 1-year old horse

Dr. B. F. Kilgore, for the best jennet. Mrs. A. F. Golding, for hair wreath. Mention is also made of a fine specimen of Coop er Wheat exhibited by Dr. B. F. Kilgore.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.-Frederick W. Porter, Secretary of the Board, and possessing authority to draw all notes, &c., of the concern, has for many years been using the credit of the Union for his own purposes; and a recent investigation shows that notes and acceptances of the Board amounting to nearly \$89,000 have been circulated without authority. A card has been prepared, disowning them, and asserting that the Board is not responsible for their payment. But we question whether, under the state of facts, the law will not compel them to pay to the last dollar.

FASE NEGRO'S PARADISE, -James Sharp, acol ored man, who has been engaged in laboring for the relief and edification of the colored people of Canada, addresses a communication of length to "The Clergymen and God's People or the Charch," in behalf of the suffering fugitives who

femore of the South Carolina College have all accepted, and the College exercises were resumed on Monday, 5th October, with excellent prospects

On Thursday last the peremonies of laying the mblage, which had been drawn together by the interest investing this laudable enterprise of the Nazareth Church and neighborhood. The location is very happily chosen for the Female School. The site is almost one-fourth mile from the Wakefield or Powder Spring, clox to which the Male School will be located.

At an early hour we were on the ground, bu even then numbers had preceded us, so general and nervous the interest of the people in this undertaking. The line of procession was formed under direction of Col. J. H. Vandike, assisted by several deputy marshals, and included the Tyger band, the elergy, Trustees, citizens, Sabbath Schools, Odd Fellows, Masons, &c.—the whole extending quite a quarter of a mile. Arrived at the stand, some me was consumed in seating the immense assemblage; but all being at length comfortably located. prayer was offered in most impressive language by Rev. J. G. Landrum-after which Mai. J. D. Wright pronounced his address, which was appropriate in conception, pure in composition, and delivered with clear intonation and propriety of gesture. He was followed by T. O. P. Vernon, Esq., in one of his best offorts. His impetuous style of ges ture and enunciation are well suited to his cataract of thought-which bound and eddy and circleadvance and recede—the whole surface the while sparkling with spray and gorgeous with rainbows. His theme was the defective or mechanical develop ment of mind in this age-the cultivation of the material to the neglect of the spiritual. The next speaker we. Rev. Dr. Buist, of Greenville, who was severely practical and philosophical. His address was without pretension, and yet every word indicated the clear thinker, the ripe scholar, and

the eloquent divine. At the close of the addresses Spartan Lodge, No 70, A. F. M., entered upon their ceremonics through their W. M. J. Earle Bomar, who read over the entalogue of articles deposited in the stone

as follows: A silver plate, bearing on one side the following

Reidsville High Schools. The corner-stone laid the 1st of October, 1857, y Spartan Lodge, A. F. M., No. 70.

On the reverse-These schools originated with the Nazareth Pres ovterian Church. Besides the plate there were the following articles:

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Proceedings of the Synod of South Carolina.

Westminster Confession of Faith and Form of Church Government. Copies of the Carolina Spartan, Spartanburg Ex

oress, and Patriot and Mountaincer. Copies of the several speeches made by Maj. J D. Wright, Thos. O. P. Vernon, Esq., and Rev.

And a Programme of the day's exercises. This portion of proceedings being disposed of, the ompany then sought the table, where a sumptuous pienic was spread by the munificence of the ladics of the vicinity, and we know not that we can better describe the abundance which marked the occasion than by saying that the number present on the ground was fairly estimated at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand, and yet provisions in plenty survived the charge of the three thousand hungry appetites that were eager for the fray, but forced to fall back in satiety.

It was beautiful to see an occasion of this sort attended by so many ladies-an actual count showing six hundred to be present. Another feature of interest was the presence of many cadets of temperance from Greenville, among whom we were pleased to meet with Bro. Price, of the Enterprise. The day war pleasant, no mishap or accident marred the fesrepublish Rameey's valuable History of South Caro- tivities, and at an early hour all resumed the hometina at an early day, in a style corresponding with ward route, satisfied with having aided in inaugurathe 1st volume of Mr. Calhoun's Works. The ting a noble and benevolent institution, that must quench ignorance, energize industry, and scatter blessings near and remote for ages to come.

GOVERNMENT DISBURSEMENTS.

The New York papers are in raptures at the forecast of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon Howell Cobb, in affording relief to the Banks. At the opening of the panie in August the new tariff had accumulated \$12,509,000 in gold in the subtreasury. To release much of this the Secretary concentrated Government disbursements at that point by promptly auditing and paying out appropriations. By this means he reduced the specie on hand to \$2,700,000-so that \$9,750,000 of specie went into the banks. As further relief, he offers to pay the ordinary premium of 16 per cent, upon the Uni ted S ates loans and according interest up to Nov. 1 -after which time the rate will be reduced to 14 per cent, premium. This also is for the benefit and relief of the money pressure, and will largely contribute to the ease of commerce.

PILLOW AND SCOTT,-The charge of Gen. Pillow that Gen. Scott, while in Mexico, had placed a large sum of Government money in the hands of Mr. Trist, to corrupt or bribe Santa Anna to make a treaty of peace, has brought out Gen. Scott in a short eard. He flatly contradicts the story, and says that not one dollar was thus expended; but that Pillow's falls into the blunder from having "picked up some information about headquarters" that certain sums had been disbursed for secret in formation as to the enemy's forces, movements, &c LAURENS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The fifth As this is part of the practice of all civilized nations, meeting of the above society was held on the 30th and as General Scott's accounts have been regularly adjusted at Washington, the charge of General Pillow turns out to be a mere matter of moonshine How shameful that an American general officer should endeavor to buy place by betraying what he S. Dogan, of Union, and was replete with agricul- thought great State secrets, and perhaps all the partics living to be injured by the facts! As Gen. Scott says, it "was lucky, therefore, that the names of ---- and ---- were never confided to Gen. Pillow, as it is certain, from the example before us, he would, contrary to the faith and honour of our country, have published them in full, to the ruin of the parties and their descendants !!

WELL SAID .- The New York Journal of Com fear of the banks as some of the banks do of the people, not one of these institutions could maintain

specie payments for eight and forty hours." And yet there is no truth more palpable to the mind than that the people are far more solvent than

RAISE MORE FOOD .- The New York Post gives some "advice to the tillers of the soil," from which we take the following sensible and timely remarks; The revolt in Indiana is the harbinger of famine; one hundred and eighty millions of human crea-tures will need large supplies of food from the pro-ducts of other regions. The army of India, the transport fleet for that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the disturbed state of that great English dependency, will call for much of our surplus beef, pork and flour. The two last named the Church," in behalf of the suffering fugitives who are now in Cauada. Many of them, he states, are living in the woods, without money, and without the benefit of Christian teaching.

The Carolinian states that the re-elected Profession of the South Charles and the product of every year, but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton waste of breeding powers, which is the besetting sin of American farmers, ought to be checked. Every farmer ought to be required to give an account of himself who kills a female call. We ought to preserve every flow. articles are the product of every year, but beef refemale calf. We ought to preserve every "cow-calf" for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for our-selves, but for any emergency abroad.

THE MILITARY STETEM.

against the military system of this State, and many Reidsville were performed in presence of a large as-semblage, which had been drawn together by the ors" of display and glory—in other words, the men who have to trudge on foot-regard it an unmitigated humbug, yielding no advantages corresponding to the landships imposed, to the neglect of private bu siness. We think its severity might well be relaxed, by substitution of a commutation taz, or some other just and well digested measure, which we are not now prepared to indicate in detail. Many of the warmest advocates heretofore of the present system are beginning to doubt the window of adherence to it, and are revolving the subject in their minds. Pamphlets and essays are full of discussions bearing on the question, and we have no doubt that the Legislature will be more or less oc cupied with the matter until a change is effected. A very decided step has recently been taken in Fairfield to open up the subject to investigation, in a debate on the field between the officers - an account of which will be found below from the Register. If the question could be decided by the people, we have not a doubt but that the sentiments o Lieut. Col. Leitner would find general endorse-

"On Tuesday the 25th Regiment paraded under "On Lucsday the 20th Regiment paraded under review of Gen. E. Earle. After the review the General delivered very handsomely an address to the Regiment. He complimented the officers and privates very highly. He alluded to the glory which the Palmetto Regiment had shed upon the military renown of the State. He urged the immilitary renown of the State. He urged the importance of maintaining in a free government a ciri zen soldiery. And that as we had no standing army, supported by onerous and oppressive taxes; we should maintain a militia system to preserve domestic order, and if necessary defend the honor of our Government on the battle field.

"After Gen. Earle, Lieut. Colonel Leitner was then earled upon. He said that he was obliged to

differ with his superior in office who had just pre-ceded him, and instead of thinking the militia system worthy of preservation, considered it an unmiti-gated humbug. He said so long as it was the law of the State he would enforce its requirements, and hold office under it, and rise as high in it as he could, until he had served out his time; then he

could, until he had served out his time; then he would resign and retire from the service.

"Maj. Rion was then loudly called for, and made some romarks in defence of the militia system. He said if he considered it a humbur he would throw uside his sword, take off his epaulettes, and strip the trappings from his horse, and refuse any office under it. He said it was a very easy matter to find fault with the system. So fault might he found with our road laws, our patrel laws, and our free school system. Let these who objected to the school system. Let those who objected to the present militia system propose a better one; have a substitute ready before they abolished that now ex-

"Col. Miller was then called for and made a few

remarks, but we were so situated that we were una-ble to hear them. Col. Leitner was called on again, and made but a brief response.

"From the indications on the field we are of the opinion that a storm is brewing that will rage with terrible fury against the Militia System, and if its enegies be once thoroughly concentrated, will over-whelm it. Both sides had better be well prepared, the one for defence, the other for attack, and be provided also with a good substitute. Let it be iscussed, and if it cannot survive the assault. let it

We have none of that sentimental conservatism that leads us to advocate a system because it i ment, where liberty of discussion is recognised, nothing should be regarded as so venerable as to be exempt from public criticism.

Why are Provisions so High? Under this heading, the Cincinnati Inquirer contains the following important remarks and statistics. to which we invite serious attention:

It is a great enigma to many people why the prices of previsions continue so high, but an inspec-tion of the census returns and of the custom-house reports throw much light on the matter. In 1840 instance, the United States produced 84,820,000 bushels of wheat, 108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes, and 14,970,000 head of cattle. Had agriculture remained simply stationary, considering the increase of population, it ought to have pro-duced in 1850 115,340,000 bushels of wheat, 146,-000,000 bushels of potatoes, 20,349,000 head o cattle; instead of which it only yielded 100,480, 000 bushels of wheat, 104,000,000 bushels of pota-

toes, and 18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles during shels of wheat, which is a falling off of one seventh; 41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of one-third; 20,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of one-tenth of the production 1840-duly taking into calculation the increase of

Here, then, we have one reason for the advance

f provisions.

While agriculture thus proved unable to keep ce with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased prodigiously, which of course, reacted upon the home market. The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported

average per annum for the period: From 1830 to 1840, \$12,000,000 From 1840 to 1850, \$7,000,000 27,000,000 41,080,000 From 1850 to 1856, Thus the exportation more than doubled in ten

ars, and nearly doubled in the last seven years. This furnishes a second reason for the advance of Our exports have more than doubled in ten years, while at the same time the supply of provisions in proportion to the population has thus not only re-mained stationary, but has actually declined. Agriculture has not begon to keep pace with the in-oreuse of manufactures and commerce. We want

THE WESTERN HOS CROP.-- The Cincinnati Price Current, discussing the question of the next og erop, publishes the number of hogs returned Kentucky by the assessors, and the returns of

thirty-one counties in Ohio. It then says: "The former show an increase of twenty per cent., as compared with last year, and the lat er eighteen per cent. The returns in Kentucky are of hogs over six months old on the 10th tucky we find over one million hogs over six months on the 10th of January, 1857; and Ohio, if the in-326 hogs over six months old on the first of last April. Indiana and linners had no doubt three millions of this age on the 1st of April, so that it will be seen the supply of animals is angle. But then it is siid, and true, that hogs are being swept gentlemen were in that city on Monday making away by the 'hog cholera' at a frightful rate. This lowever, is confined to a few localities, chiefly to the vicinity of distilleries, and we feel safe in saying that the whole number carried off this way for the bound over to keep the peace, year ending December 31, 1857, will not exceed Well-Said.—The New York Journal of Com were over six millions of hogs six months old and upwards on the 1st of last April. We think we whole livrary of papyruses, which fortunately was nay assume now, without fear of contradiction, that he supply of hogs is ample."

ber brought to market, and a "long hog crop."

- ----Among the items of foreign news by the Canada the statement that the Russian government have decided that the German language shall be no long-er taught in the public school at Irkoutek, but shall be replaced by the English language, which, indeed, considering the trade with America, is more requisite in that part of Russia. It is a curious fact, that the Gazette de St. Petersburg, in promulga ting that decree, calls the English language "la langue Americaine." The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing the 9th instant, says: This incident has been dweld upon as a proof of a more conciliatory feeling towards England, but the inference is incorrect. Though the languages are the same, pains are taken to specify that it is not the English, but the American language, which is meant, and in the ukase itself the word "Ameri-can" is added in parenthesis after the word "Eng-

an eminence and at one view see upwards of thirty thousand acres of growing corn! Four years ago the ground was unbroken prairie.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

We are indebted to N. V. Van Patten, per Simpon Bobo, esq., for the privilege of publishing the ollowing original letter from Gen. Washington to

ENOREE, S. C., Oct. 3, 1857. Mr Dean Sin: The letter you have, written by Gen. Washington to my great grandfather, as one

of the Select Men of Schenectady, New York State, came into our possession by our old aunt, the wife of Laurence L. Schemerhorn. She was the daughter of Nicholas Vela, our great-grandfather, who pestowed his means freely in the cause of our liber. ty and independence. The above statement I make to you, in order that you may know by what rreans I came in possession of the said letter, &c.

Yours, most respectfully, N. V. VAN PATTEN.

To the Magistrates and Military Officers of the Town of Schenectady.
GENTLEMEN: 1 request you to accept my

In a cause so just and righteous as ours, we have every reason to hope, the divine providence will still continue to crown our Arms with success, and finally compel our Enemies to grant us that Peace, upon quitable Terms, which we so ardently desire. May you and the good people of this Town, in the nean time be protected from every insidious or open be, and may the complicated Blessings of Peace soon reward your arrivous struggles for the Estab-ishment of the freedom and Independence of our commen Country. G°. WASHINGTON. Schencetady, June 30th, 1782.

The above letter may be inspected at the Spartan Office for a few days.

THE MONEY CRISIS-THE CROPS. The Charleston Evening News, in an article on he crisis in monetary affairs, holds the following

angunge: "Our banks are sound. Our merchants sound. The planters are sound. High prices render even short crops an abundant resource. But unless cotton, rice, etc., can be sold and promptly, but little relisf can be obtained from the present pressure. If our banks cease to discount, or to buy the bills of exchange drawn upon produce, the moneyed means for buying and sending forward the crops will be limited, and the recovery from the existing stein-gency slow. The crops must be brought forward and sold, to enable the people to pay the merchants, the merchants the banks, and the banks to obtain exchange and thus specie. The reliance for this purpose can only be on the general circulation which s greatly reduced, and on such accommodation and

as greatly reduced, and on such accommodation and expansions as our banks can afford. Can they atford any? We answer, yes.

"The most reliable assurance has been given us, that our banks and bankers in Charleston and the State are working cordially together, will stand by each other, will not suspend nor ask leave to su will sustain trade to their last cent. This is worthy of them and of South Carolina. Whatever errors they may have committed, whatever license taken, whatever sponging profit made, they intend now to selves, in maintaining the integrity and safety of their business relations. Inia spirit, combined with the known sagacity and exorcience of our bankers, men of character, should command the confidence of the public, and prevent any panie or unnecessary run. Let a spirit of mutual accommodation pervade all classes, and all will soon be right.

"It will be observed that the New York banks will not only stand firm, but will expand to the extent of three millions more. This will enable our banks to open credits with them on which to draw, or to sell there their exchange. In addition they have their own means in the form of some available exchange and a fair amount of specie, on which to base credits and make advances. The crops once The crops once started will keep themselves going, by the incessant recurrence of the funds they command."

NEWS SCRAPS.

By the proceedings of the Edgefield (Baptist) ssociation, as reported to the Southern Bantist, it s stated that the differences so long existing between the Association and Edgefield Village Chuch have been impoly reconciled.

The easilier of a newspaper concern in York has proved a defaulter for \$7,000-outside operations of the same establishment had led to discharge of reporters and reduction of salaries.

The great race between Charleston and Nichos I t ok place on Long Island on the 29th ult. did not run. Engineer, a third entry, went in, but Nicholas took both heats in 7,45: 7,47.

The Wilmington Herald says that the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, N. C., has suspended. The try, without any Court nearer than Charleston, Norfolk brokers are buying up the paper at 50 per cent discount. But the Elizabeth City Pioneer advises holders to wait and not sacrifice their bills, as the suspension is but temporary.

The Commissioner of Patents is enusing inquiries to be made as to the amount and cost of cotton consumed in this country during the past fiscal year, and the quantities and values of goods into which it

was manufactured. It was rumored that the steamer Tennessee sail ed from New York on the 30th for New Orleans

in connection with fillibustering. The United States stocks will now flow in for redemption. On the 30th ult, half a million rench-

ed the Treasury for redemption. Late accounts represent that Col. Hoffman had captured 500 kegs of powder on its way to Salt Lake City. The Mormons are preparing for resist-

ance if they can. mutinies had taken place at Bombay.

It is creditable to the philanthropy of the day that notwithstanding the tightness of money afflurs n New York, \$16,702 have been subscribed to the relief of the Central American's sufferers.

The Columbia Times learns from Charleston that J. R. E. Contrier, second teller in the Bank of January each year, and in Ohio of hogs over six Charleston, has proved a defaulter for \$12,000-it arriving at the city, they were conducted to the of-months old on the 1st of April each year. In Kenthe State, and is fully confirmed.

A new counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Bank "How dare you, knows, to take the same as it is in those reported, there were 2,184." of Hamburg, S. C., has made its appearance. The own hands, and contrary to all law to whip his Manier street is a superfect of the same of Cashier of the Bank of Charleston says it almost defies detection. Look out for it.

> arrangements for a hostile meeting. Sheriff Dent, however, quickly interposed, and the parties were

DISCOVERY OF A LIBRARY IN THE TOMRS OF Courier de Paris that an important discovery has been made in one of the tembs of Memphis of a saved from destruction by the agent of the British ne supply of hogs is ample."

Museum, who bought the whole lot. Mr. Bird, of It says there will be a large increase in the numthese curious manuscripts, which turns out to be a complete history of the Royal dynastics registered under the numbers 18 and 19 in Manetho's Chro-nological Canon. The celebrated Sesostris belonged to one of these dynasties, and the same period comprises the history of the occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos or shepherds, who kept Egypt under their sway for ages .- London Paper, Sept. 12.

COSTLY PRESENTS .- The Hartford Times states Thomas H. Seymour, the American Minister at stone or marble taken from the Siberran mines. The andred dollars. It has arrived as New York The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered a vase for Gov. Seymour, the cost of which will be five thousand five hundred dollars. Gov. Seymour is very popular at the Emperor's Court.

THE CHARLESTON BANKS.—The Courier We are authorized to state that, at a conference, held vesterday afternoon, by the Presidents of all the banks of this city, the resolution to specie payments was unanimous."

events of the colouial history of South Carolina—an event which caused much bloodshed at the time, and came near producing civil war, but which uld mately resulted in great good to the settlers of the interior, inasmuch, as it led to the establishment of courts of justice, the restoration of peace and quiet, and the protection of private property. Mr. Pearson was a native of Fairfield District, an eminent lawyer, and for many years Solicitor of the Middle Circuit. He took great interest in averaging Circuit. He took great interest in everything con-nected with the colonial and revolutionary history of South Carolina, and his memory was a perfect store-house of facts, incidents, and anecdotes, relating to those periods, as well as the early adminis-tration of justice and the practice of his profession. With the history of his own district, even to the minutest particular, he was perfectly familiar; hence, no man was better qualified to write the record he has left behind him than himself. Of the "Regula-

"This capital event in the colonial history of South Carolina originated in Fairfield. The causes and important result will appear in the sequel. A fellow by the name of Brown was arrested on a stolen horse near the mouth of Little River. How he hould be discrete mouth of Little River. len horse near the mouth of Little River. How he should be disposed was a question. Thomas Woodward, Barunby Pope, and William McGraw, were sent for to settle the difficulty. They arrived in good time—there was the stolen horse, there the shrinking offender. These most worthy citizens appeared slow in their resolves. At length Billy McGraw, wearied with delay, arose and addressed the bystanders: "We are," said he "in a fix, with a majority of the white preparation in the order and a great deal of property in hand, and that fast and accumulating; we have no courts with jurisdiction to hear and punish the graver offences. Evil doers are taking advantage of our awkward situation and swarming in the country, and so it is, that no good citizen can call his life or his property his own. De-predations are daily and nightly committed. The thieves are banded together. If a thief is arrested and forwarded under guard to Charleston, 140 miles distance, they waylay the guard, kill off several and arrest the prisoner. Should the guard arrive in Charleston with the prisoner, the witnesses ave to attend court at great inconvenience-they too are often waylaid and shot by the thieves—so that a conviction of one of the gang never has and never will be effected. My voice is for a present and immediate remedy. I propose as a punishment for the man Brown 75 lashes, on the bare back, well laid on. McGraw's speech, delivered with his very pecular warmth and emphasis, and his motion, prevailed nem. con. Brown was forth-with taken up and received the keen reward of his

iniquity.

This event was a signal for the felons to consolidate and concert their military movements. They were determined to vindicate the right to plunder rators, and formed under the command of John Musgrove. The frecholders, and honest portion of the community, were not behind them in prepara-tion. They formed under a number of military leaders, and took the appropriate name of Regula-tors. The following extract is from the Newberry

"John Musgrove (Col. Musgrove, as he, as "John Muserove (Col. Muserove, as' he, as well as his brother Edward, was called) lived on Saluda. Of him I have no personal knowledge, nor do I know the precise spot where he lived. At his place, the Regulators and Scofilites, is 1764, met in battle array. Happily, however, no battle occurred. When, however, all expected a bloody contest, General Matthew Richardson, of the High Hills, commissioned by the Governor to prevent extremities, rode up. He was non been for such rite. ties, rode up. He was a man born for authority, and was the universally beloved of the middle and up country. What a blessing to a people is such a personage, endowed with something like divine autority, whose presence can strike multitudes with awe, and whose voice calm the raging turnult of human passions. At his suggestion, flags were ex-changed, and they agreed to separate and petition the Governor for redress of grievances. This was done, and after the great delay of five years, the Circuit Court act of 1769 was passed, bringing justice home to the people. This quieted all domestic dis sensions. Although no actual battle was fought be-tween the Regulators and Scofilites, I have always

understood there was some firing. great deal arout the fighting he would do. As the parties were nearing one another, gans were fired. am shot, I am a dead man, quarters gentlemen, lovernor of the province, and is called Seavell h with which, as might be expected, the upper cour-

only sax and thirty, for I are the gazzards." off, to give some particulars of the Regulation or matters growing out of it, was a tory Colonel in the was the encampment of his forces on a knoll beyoud the saw mill at Bobo's mills on Bush river. and his precipitate flight thence, on hearing a false stacking. He must have been a man of considerable substance. For many years after the Revolu tion, a large number of horses, called "Hereties, were wild in the stone-hills, and were said to be of

his stock turned loose in the range." grove's, Gen. Richardson ordered, in pursuance of his instructions, that the ringleaders of the Regula-Delhi had not tallen at latest dates. Further tors should be arrested end put in irons. The order was obeyed. Joseph Kirkland, Thomas Woodmany others were immediately taken into custody, and handcuffed. The prisoners were Fairfield men, River, all were released unconditionally. But Wood-ward, Pope and McGraw, the chief sinners, were conveyed under a strong guard to Charleston. On is mixed up with Miller's defileation to the Bank of fice of Sir Egerten Leigh, the Attorney General of steam forced her way through the pack into Frede presence than he began to pitch like a madman. said he, "felt as if I were in a very bad scrape. After Sir Egerton had famed off his wrath, he d rected his clerk to take the recognisances of the prisoners, to appear at the court in Charleston at he next term, but without security. On the coun ed books, it appears, that next year an application was made by the persons concerned in one hundred thousand; or, even if it should reach one hundred and fifty thousand, it could not diminish seriously the number brought to market. This will be obvious to any person upon the reflection that in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there

> Thus ends Mr. Pearson's account of the regulation. Dr. Rathsay, in his History of South Carolina, Vol. 1, page 211, 12, 13, 14, gives substantially the ount, though not so full or minute.

While upon the subject of the Regulation, the riter will remark, that when a boy at school in Winnsboro, he well remembers a noble old oak, that stood on the public square, just in front of the elegant mansion of David Aiken, Esq., called the Liberty tree. To this tree, it was said, the Regu-lators and Whigs of the Revolution, (for they were the same party,) were in the liabit of binding the horse thieves and Tories, and inflicting the sentence of their courts. This tree blew down in a storm about 1828 or '29, and was a subject of as much regret to the citizens of the District, as was few years ago. As Mr. Woodward was one of the chief actors in, if not the very soul of, the Regulation, I will close by furnishing his biography, as given by Mr. Pearson, in the manuscript referred to. He says;

"Thomas Woodward removed with a large family from Virginia and settled in Fairfield about the year sixty-five. With a fund of common sense rarely equalled, indomitable energy and means nt to make his way in the world, he was not long in turning his wild lodge into a most comfortable residence. He was going on to acquire real

works.

The object of the British General was to peasoner to Sullivan's Island, and fall with his whole strength upon the rear of Fort Moultrie, but he had no taste for the American pieces, nor the disciplined and determined troops under Thompson—and as he had no not on to advance at such hazard, he received his discomfiture. Mr. Woodward was now near sixty years of age, and as camp exposure was too severe for him at that time of life, he reluctantly resigned his captaincy, and retired to his residence in Fairfield, intending, with others hearty in the cause, to preserve order and keep the Tories in check. In this service he was of great use. His name was a terror to all evil doers, and the dry bones of the Tories shook at the very name of Woodward. Mr. Woodward, though not a scholar, was ward. Mr. Woodward, though not a scholar, was a highly gifted, and even enlightened man on all public affairs. He was the only man in Fairfield that took a newspaper in his day. He was one of the earliest indigo planters, and one of the most encessful. Pence found him quietly scated on his plantation, conducting its operations with his accuseessful. Peace found him quietly seated on his plantation, conducting its operations with his accustomed energy and judgment. About eight years afterwards, a knot of thieves made a lodgment on Cedar Creek, and were entrying on their trade, with alarming audacity. Capt. Woodward was determined to break them up, and gathering a few of his neighbors he went in pursuit, found them and commenced an attack upon them. A smart skirmish ensued, the honest party rushed ahead; the thieves stood their ground with desperate resolution. In the melee Woodward fell mortally wounded. He had lived long enough for a right honorable fame and the performance of the most important fame and the performance of the most important duties of life; but the regret was, that such a man should fall by the bandit's hand. His death, and especially by such means, was a sadness to his friends and lamily for years.

If, Mr. Editor, you think this worth publishing,

I may follow it up, if agreeable to yourself, with other incidents, biographical sketches, legal anecdotes, &c., from the same prolific and interesting

South Carolina Democracy.—The Charleston Mercury has labored hard to produce division among the Democrats of South Carolina: but its of-South Carolina are the people of South Carolina.

Their principles are those of the purest Democratic school. The doctrine of Sinte Rights is the corner stone of their faith. The advancement of Southern Rights is the absorbing object of their care. If they choose to act with the National Democracy, it is to conserve the former and pro-mote the latter. Let the Mercury and its clique declaim as they list, the people know their duty and will go straight forward in the discharge of it They understand and appreciate their true position the South, and regard not the empty taunts upon their so-called desertion of the isolated ground ctofore occupied by South Carolina. They are in the direct course of effectual co-operation with their friends and brothers of the South, and they are not o be diverted therefrom by the provoking flings of guardians of all that is lofty and honorable a orudent and patriotic resolves by the Mercury, paper which is now believed by many to represent but a small portion of the Democratic voters of Charleston, and which certainly is not now a corrict exponent of the popular mind of South Carolina - Edgefield Advertiser.

humorous ancedote shows that must have been the case. A rather windy gentleman, who lived on the Beaverdam, joined the Regulators, and talked a there is but one party which is increasing in THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN Onio .- The election

strength, and which, therefore, has paras-fit only to command there's and disorderly persons, with which, as might be expected, the upper courwith which, as might be expected, the upper couring, without any Court neater than Charleston, abounded, and to suppress which the Regulation was instituted. For I have heard it related by one, (whose memory I never found at fault,) that Scoti, after the Circuit Court act went into operation, was tried at Ninety-Six for stealing chickens. The proof was that there were thirty-eight chickens stolen. Scotil swore "it was a damn'd lie, there were only say, and thirty for I are the exercise."

It will be seen that the Black-Republicans, with all their efforts, have not increased a vote in three years, while the Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard. The Democracy have ratified the enormous number of sixty thousand recruits to their standard.

more polled in 1858 than in 1854, it should, to have John Musgrove, from whom I have wandered held its own, had a considerable increase, But with all the increased vote and all the exc tement Although a new porty, it appears to have been struck with the para vzing and deadening effects of old age. The party in Ohio, which, in three years, has increased its numbers one-third, is bound to be the winning one this fall .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- The following the Naw Arctic Extension.—The following letter has been addressed by Captain Collinson to the editor of the London Times:

"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Capt. M'Clintock,

in the Fox, at Beal's River, in Greenland, where he had put in for the purpose of seuding home M. Lewis, one of the crew, who was seized with spit ting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him ward, Barnaby Pope, William McGraw, Moses ting of blood, which rendered it savisable for him Kirkland, William Kirkland, Philip Pearson, and to leave the arctic regions as soon as possible. The friends and relatives of those embarked, as well as those who wish success to the expedition, will be and as soon as they were marched east of Broad gratified to learn that thus far the progress made has exceeded our anticipation, and that in point of time he is 15 days in advance of Captain Ingle field, in his memorable voyage of 1852. found to answer admirably well, and by means o rickshaal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Ban's River, off the entrance to which they met the Dan'sh vessel bound to Coper hagen. Capt. M'Clintock, after touching at Disco ntends passing through the Wargat Straits and calling at Proven and Upernavie for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay

THE MOBILE TRIBUNE'S PRIZE TO THE BEST Gressen.-Some time ago, it will remembered, that the editors of the Mobile Tribune offered a andsome silver service, worth \$300, to the person who should make the best guess as to the amount of the conton crop of 1856-7. On Thursday the telegraph brought the footings of the New York Shipping List, showing the total crop to be 2,939,-515 bales. There were seventy-four estimates for the prize, ranging from 2,799,995 to 3,249,000 bales, the average being 2,966,210—the difference between the highest and the lowest estimate 549,-005 bales. Mr. Wm. B. Hamilton, of the firm of familton and Young, of Mobile, (says the Mercury of that city,) made the nearest estimate 2,939,537 bales—and of course takes the prize. His estimate was only 22 bales above the actual receipts.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S CHALLENGE,- PARSON Brownlow has written to the New York Times that he intends to visit the Northern States next spring, and deliver lectures on slavery. He chal lenges the Beechers and the Parkers and the whole host of Black Republican preachers and orators to discuss the subject with him.

The New York Tribune secepts the challengebut has the unblushing impudence to name Frederick Douglass—black as tar—as the champion of the North who will meet the Parson. A hitch between the Parson and Fred, on the "nigger" ques tion, would be one of the richest and most entertaining exhibitions, perhaps, that the world has ever witnessed — Lynchburg Virginian.

A certain cockney bluebeard, overcome by sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse. "What can we do with him!" asked a perplexed friend of his, "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon re-wive."

Latest Indian News

General Havelock's force for per-Camppore had in eight days merched I fought four actions with Nena Sabib's a ing of the 17th July, the force marched into pore. The soul-harrowing spectacle who presented itself to them beggars descript wholesaic massacre had been perpetrated fiend, Nena Sahib. Eight officers and Miler Majesty's 84th Regiment, seventy lad 121 children of Her Majesty's second foot, whole European and Christian population place, including civilians, merchants, per and their families, to the amount of 400 were the victims of this Satan.

The court yard in front of the Assembly in which Nena Sahib had fixed his quart in which the women had been imprison

and children, who had been cruelly spared alls capitulation for a worse fate than instant death been barbarously slaughtered on the previous u-ing; the former having been stripped naked, then beheaded and thrown into a well, and it-ter having been hurled down alive apon their b-ered mothers, whose blood reeked on the man bodies. Only four escaped, the wife of a mer-

General, says that "Neur Sahib had drowned be self, with his family. He nad an intention of go to Lucknow, but, when he got as far as the ri the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawapore is now as quiet as Allahabad."—Cork Constitution, September 17.

Northern Difffeulties and Southern Safety. He is the practical statesman, the real reference, who recalls the public mind from fancies to facts-from the lessons of theory to the lessons of experience. You cannot extinguish a prejudice by tearing it out by the roots. You must convince, not crush, a mistaken judgment or an erroncous opin-

ion. Let us illustrate:
The ery against the people of the South, which after the attacks upon their peculiar institutions, had done the most to exasperate them, has been the

comparative lack of enterprise in commerce, mana-factures, rathroads, schools, &c.

This has been sounded all along the frontier, di-viding the free States from the South. It has been printed and preached with industry unparalleled.

The public mind in the North and Northwest has The public mind in the North and Northwest has been saked to take it for true; has been acolded into it, and railed into it, even reasoned into it. To prove the sincerity of the contrast, the free Sintes have gone into all sorts of "enterprise" with very maintain. We have had marble banks "run up" like the palace of Aladdin, almost in a night, every pillar costing its thousands, every architrave last in hard-carned gold, every brick cemented to its fellow his the awest of honest toil. Railroads leave low by the sweat of honest toil. Railroads is been improvised. Cities have sprung into existe as saiden (and as fleeting) as so many exhalation Great factories have risen in towering lines, and make been made glad with the music of industry From all these have grown the superb manand fast girls. Such is the reverse of the pi While the South stood still, the North moved So the accusation against the South was not on of words. Behold the fruits of the accusation; and

draw the contrast for yourself. as this. The curse of journalism in these days is the healt of charging everything bad to party, on the one hand, or clauming everything good for par-ty on the other. We see an any such purpose. But now, when we see the whole South—the as this. The curse of South without enterprise or resources, as we have been told—standing solid on her material interests on her mighty staples, and in her proud isolation from the blast that has swept down so many of those who have been taunting and depreciating her, let us take the admonition thus ferrished to us and

Let us ask ourselves how our bitter reproaches against the South sound to us now. How little we could do without her money in our cities, her timber in our waters, her cotton in our

How we should stand if she should fall? How we selfishly rejoice in our hearts, in the midst of our distress, that, for our sake, she should be so much better off than we, and therefore better able to kelp us than we are to help ourselves! We do not charge it as a retort upon these who have delighted in these gibes upon the South, that most of the great distress under which the country staggers comes from quarters that have been but beds of abolitionism; but we suggest that this is a good point from which to date a good point from which to date a revival of fraterns eling between the States of this Union:

From which to swear devotion anew to the Union From which to recall the banished aff ctions to or brothers of the South;
From which to re-invoke the old relations that

From which to start another war upon sections

made us one in religion, one in country, one in the battle field and one in heart. - Philadelphia Pre-COMMERCIAL.

Columbia Market, October 3, 1857. Corron,-Our last weekly report of the cotton arket closed on an active demand for the ar at full and advancing prices. The week now and der review opened with the same good feeling, and up to Tuesday evening there was no quotable change in the general ruling rates. On Wednesday, however, in consequence of the great stringency in the money market, and the difficulty of selling sterling exchange, the market in Charleston. ling sterling exchange, the market in Charleston, and also in this place, began to sink, and in the course of that and following days prices declined to a troom the highest point of last week. On Saturday the news from Liverpool by the Arabia to the 19th ultime came to hand, reporting sales for the week of 73,690 bales, speculators taking 29,000, and exporters 2,000 bales, and leaving a stock of hand of 312,500 bales, of which 219,000 are Arabia to hand of 312,500 bales, of which 219,000 are American. These accounts had no effect here, and in the present unsettled and irregular position of the market we drem it advisable to emit quotations altogether for the present, as it is very difficult to sy what the article would bring if it was forced on the market. The sales of the week foot up 600 bales. market. The sales of the week foot up 600 tales.

Conn.—We have no quotable change to netter
in the price of corn, and therefore we continue to
quote old 85 a 90, and for new 80 a 85 cents per
bushel.

ishel.
FLOUR -The flour market has been quist steady during the past week, and consequently continue to quote \$5.50 a \$6.25 for common t perfine brands; extra family flour \$7 per barrel

VAN PATTEN'S MILLS.

At Van Patten's Shoals, Enerce Bivon THE subscriber has recently repaired his Co Saw and Wheat MILAS, and he is now p pared to make good Merchantoble Flour.
He returns his thanks to his customers for former patronage, and he is perfectly satisfie if they will give him a trial he will still conti

ose, and merit their patronage.
N. V VAN PATTEN. Oct 8